The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 31

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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoflus. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
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In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

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On Pitt street one doors east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

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BY

JOHN LUTZ,

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JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

SHALL THE PAST BE FORGOTTEN?

A RESPONSE TO THE COPPERHEAD LEADERS WHO SAY "LET BY-GONES BE BY-GONES."

AIR—"*The Sword of Bunker Hill.*"

Not never while a tombstone stands
Above a soldier's grave,
Can we forget your treason to
The land he died to save.
These speaking monuments of death
That tell the hero's fame,
Will tell to millions yet unborn
The story of your shame.

And pillars broad that rise on high,
Like Bunker Hill's great shaft,
To every clime beneath the skies
Your treachery shall waft.
Our glorious flag, unfurled aloft,
In ev'ry port and sea,
Will bear upon its waving stripes
Your damning infamy.

And nations o'er the whole wide world,
Shall hear your craven cry,
When freemen rushed their rights to save,
Or, fa..ing, nobly die.
No, no; the past is all secure,
And each returning year
Will make your treason viler still,
And liberty more dear.

THE STAMMERING WIFE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When deeply in love with Miss Emily Cline
I vowed if the maiden would only be mine,
I would always endeavor to please her—
She blushed her consent, though the stuttering lass
Said never a word, except "You're an ass—
An ass—an ass—idiuous teaser!"

But when we were married I found to my ruth
The stammering lady had spoken the truth;
For often, in obvious dudgeon,
She'd say—if I ventured to give her a jog
In the way of reproof—"You're a dog—you're a dog—
A dog—a dog—matic curmudgeon!"

And once, when I said, "We can hardly afford
This extravagant style with our moderate board,"
And hinted we ought to be wiser,
She looked, I assure you, exceedingly blue,
And fretfully cried, "You're a ju—you're a ju—
A very ju—dici..s adviser!"

Again, when it happened that, wishing to shirk
Some rather unpleasant and arduous work,
I begged her to go to a neighbor,
She wanted to know why I made such a fuss,
And saucily said, "You're a cus—cus—cus—
You were always ac—customed to labor!"

Out of temper, at last, with the insolent dame,
And feeling that madam was greatly to blame
To scold me instead of caressing,
I mimicked her speech—like a churl as I am—
And angrily said, "You're a dam—dam—dam—
A dam—age instead of a blessing!"

Political.

FOR WHOM SHOULD THE YOUNG MEN VOTE?

What ticket should the young menof the country support? A large number of young men will cast their first vote for President at this next election. Doubtless they want to support that ticket whose election shall most benefit the country. They do not wish to do that of which they will have to repent hereafter. General Sherman said once that he voted for Buchanan, and had been sorry for it ever since; and General Sherman is not the only one who entertains such regrets.

To the young men whe have a few words to say. Everybody knows that before a very long time passes, there must come about a re-organization of parties. Those who have studied most thoughtfully the political and industrial condition of the country are persuaded that many important interests are neglected, and that the country suffers in different ways, because this reorganization of parties has been so long delayed; and that it will continue to suffer until parties are formed upon the real questions of the day—which are taxation and finance.

In the present canvass neither of these important questions takes the lead. The Democratic party had the power, if its leaders had possessed the necessary wisdom, to make these questions prominent. It had only to accept accomplished facts, to take for granted the reconstruction of the southern states, and to fling out of the arena of politics all the old questions, which preceded and grew out of the war; and to announce a policy of equal civil and political rights, and with this a policy of justice, wisdom and good faith, upon the questions of taxation, internal and external, the currency and the debt.

But the Democratic leaders have neither the courage nor the wisdom to place themselves in the advance: they cannot or will not see that the attitude of protest, which they have held for so many years, is not the attitude of a victorious party. They protested, in 1860 against the spread of liberal opinion on the slavery question—and were beaten. They protested in 1864 against the war for the Union, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities—and were still more badly beaten. In 1868, they still protest—against reconstruction at the moment it is accomplished in nearly every State; against the debt, when the people have made up their minds to pay it honestly; against the negroes voting, when they have voted in every Southern State.

Now, in the first place, it is plain that so long as the Democratic party thus disputes the validity of accomplished facts, so long as its sole policy is to go back, to carry the country back over old tracks, to undo what has been done, to begin again the turmoil through which we have just painfully passed—just so long is any true progress impossible. The old questions must be put aside before the new ones can come up for argument. It is the Democratic party, therefore, which bars the way to progress, and when it is swept out of the way then only can we come to that discussion of other questions most important to the whole country, which is so necessary and imperative.

It is, therefore, for the general interest and welfare that the Democratic party should be beaten in the coming election; for thus only can these questions which it attempts to revive be put aside for ever. The party protested against emancipation until it was beaten in 1868; but that defeat settled the question, and put the slavery question out of our politics for ever. So, in 1868, a defeat of the Democrats will compel even them to accept the reconstruction, now already accomplished, and suffer the country to pay attention to other and more important matters.

But this is not all. There was a time when the Democratic party was the party of progress, the party of sound ideas, of generous instincts, the party of justice, of human brotherhood, of equal rights, of freedom. Then its leaders had courage, they were aggressive, they were not afraid to attack wrong whenever they found it, or to maintain the right wherever it led them. If it were that now; if it had in it even any of the old leaven of righteousness, it might be well to support it, and keep it from destruction. But it has not a single good Democratic quality remaining; it is the party of hate, of inhuman prejudice; it has planted itself on injustice and dishonor. During the war it was ready to surrender the Union; since the war it is ready to disgrace the nation by repudiating the debt. It denies justice, and boastfully appeals to the baser passions of the multitude.

Is that a party with which the young men of the nation, generous, full of ardor, loving liberty, having faith in mankind, believing also in the irresistible progress of this great Union, in intelligence, virtue and wealth, can join? Here, for instance, is this question of paying the debt, which is treated by the Democratic party as though this nation were a bankrupt debtor, ruined in substance, without health or strength, or future. But what young man believes this? Who of them does not feel his heart inspired with the faith that the American people stand just upon the threshold of a long and glorious career? Who of them, with warm blood in his veins, does not scorn to tarnish the honor of this growing nation by wronging its creditors? Who of them does not know that the pressure which seems so severe now, to the men without faith or hope, will pass away so completely and rapidly that our children will no more comprehend it than we comprehend the dark days after the Revolution, and will no more forgive us for faintheartedness than we forgive the fainthearts of the ante-revolutionary days.

There appears to be no hope of an honorable future, or indeed of any future, for the present democratic party. Its leaders are possessed by ideas which are not in consonance with the spirit of the age. They must, in the nature of things, linger out their days in an attitude of vain but bitter protest against facts and events. They are the true reactionaries, who, in the rough speech of a western man, "go about treading on the coat tails of progress, and crying out Whoa! whoa!" They have shown themselves during seven or eight most important years, unable to catch up with events; and their position is that of a man running after a railroad train, and vainly flinging up his hands in rage with the flying locomotive.

We have not been as all our readers know blind friends of the Republican party. We have had occasion, very often, to blame the errors, the blunders, and the excesses of some of its leaders; we have not failed to condemn important parts of their policy; and believe they have been in many ways unwise. But it cannot be denied that their spirit has been a spirit of liberty and humanity; often when they have erred, it has been from a love of liberty, and not from devotion to slavery; and often again, the prevailing ignorance of politicians upon all other questions but that of slavery, has made the party in power the victim of designing and selfish men, and the scapegoat of their misdeeds. But the democratic leaders have not shown a disposition to do better. They offer to repeat the blunders of the Republicans; and, worse yet, they even put into their last platform a "protectionist" plank, and thus abandon the last distinctively democratic ground they had retained.

There is hope of the Republican party, it seems to have a future before it; it can be wielded and formed by the young men of the nation. But even if it could not, it should, in this election, receive the support of all young men, of all voters who wish to get done with the negro in politics, of all who desire to recognise accomplished facts, and who see that the country imperatively needs that other questions than those relating to the rights of negroes, shall be discussed and settled, without loss of time. These questions cannot come up until the present issue is decided; until, by a repetition of the defeat of 1864, the democrats are forced to accept reconstruction, as an accomplished fact, and turn to other questions.—*Evening Post.*

ANTICIPATED REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Mr. George Wilkes has published his views of "The Philosophy of the Campaign," in which he expresses the opinion that the victory of General Grant will be so signal that it may be likened to a march rather than a contest, and will hardly wear the look of an election at all. "We also believe," he says, "that Grant will carry the state of New York, and that John A. Griswold, who is now nominated on the Grant ticket for its Governor, will defeat any candidate who may be set up against him."

As the democratic vote last year was three hundred and seventy-three thousand, which is more than three thousand above the highest Republican vote ever cast in this state: and as the highest vote of both parties is cast when there is a Presidential election, we are not so confident of a large majority. But the democratic vote in this city last year included several thousand residents of other states brought hither to determine whether O'Brien or Connelly should be sheriff; the German Republican Central Committee took no part in the election, or aided the democrats, on account of disaffection created by the Excise law; and there were Republicans who voted the democratic ticket, just to administer a rebuke to their political associates.

This fall the Pennsylvania voters will be wanted at home; and the disappointed Republicans will vote for Grant and Griswold. Besides, there are many changes in the state for Grant and against Seymour, but we hear of none the other way. The Republicans of this city have not been more united in feeling for ten years. Mr. Griswold is a strong and unexceptionable candidate, and is generally worth several thousand votes on his personal popularity. These considerations give us strong hope of his election by a handsome majority.

If Pennsylvania gives as full a vote as she did in 1866, and the states of Ohio and Indiana come in well at the October elections, there will be little motive for the democrats of this state to work, as the utmost to be accomplished would be to place its destinies at the feet of Tammany Hall.

The best judges predict a majority of 20,000 in Indiana for Governor Baker, and a much larger one in Pennsylvania for Gen. Hartranft. Nobody entertains a doubt of Ohio or Iowa. This is propitious augury for New York.

Letters from the Pacific coast promise the electoral vote of Oregon and California for Grant and Colfax. We have never doubted that fradulent voting defeated the state ticket in June, as there was an increased vote principally in the counties and towns next to the territory of Idaho. California was lost last year by divisions in the Republican party, which have been adjusted, and the Republicans promise to Grant a majority of twenty-five thousand.

In Louisiana it is said that the majority will be 40,000. It is hardly the way to carry the state to "do tall boasting," and we shall leave it to our political adversaries.

But the outlook is infinitely more promising than it was at this time in 1864. It did seem then as if Mr. Lincoln could be defeated if the democrats would nominate a man for that purpose; but madness ruled their counsels, and they received but the insignificant vote of three states. A similar infatuation has adhered to them in 1868, and they are only sure of three states now. The rest *is* all bragging. The Republicans can carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware and Oregon, if they will.

Miscellaneous.

THE AUTHOR OF THE SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY.

The moment of our departure from England had arrived; we were at that point in a long journey when the feeling of expectation for the unknown, is satisfied, and one's thoughts turn fondly towards home. But one more pleasure was in reserve for us—we were invited to spend our last night under the roof of the author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family." Mrs. Charles lives at Hampstead, one of the pretty suburban villages that are sprinkled thickly around London. About six miles distant, it is perched on a hill which commands a full view of the city. An hour's drive on a beautiful summer afternoon brought us to the place, where, after climbing up and winding about the quaint old streets and lanes, we stopped before a house on the brow of a hill overlooking a wild landscape. What a charm in these English homes! There is such an air of taste and comfort, and yet such an absence of pretention. The plain brick walls are covered with ivy, and the flowers in the window, and vines over the door, give to the most modest dwelling an air of refinement. This sense of beauty is increased when, as the centre of a picture, a kind and gentle woman appears to give us welcome. We always form an idea of an author's looks. The "Schonberg-Cotta Family" is so thoroughly a German book—not only because the scene is laid in Germany, but in all its details of domestic life, it has such a perfect *couleur locale* that when I first read it, years since, I took it for granted that the writer was a German. Indeed, it was my first impression that it was a very old book, written one or two hundred years ago, and just brought to light. Imagine, then, my surprise at seeing a lady still young and eminently English, of small, slight figure, whose modest, almost timid manners at once engaged our interest and sympathy. There is among women a sort of intuition of character, which reveals them to each other. It needed but a glance to recognize a pure, transparent nature in this true English woman. Mrs. Charles is a native of Dovenshire, the only child of a member of parliament, who died some years since, leaving a name greatly respected in that part of England. Her mother, a lady, of great excellence, lives with her. Mr. Charles is a merchant of London, who, though engaged in business, shares in the tastes of his wife, and furnishes her ample means for their gratification.

Thus placed in the most favorable position, nothing seems wanting in this beautiful home, to make the happiness of a woman, but the voices of children. But it is perhaps this very freedom from family cares which has given her leisure to study and to write. Her first books were the fruits of years of reading and observation. She had made herself familiar with German literature and history, especially the history of the reformation, and in travels on the continent had observed the scenes and customs which she wished to describe. Thus fitted for her task, she put into the "Schonberg-Cotta Family" the fruits of this long preparation.

But all this literary culture, she would hardly have undertaken the labor of writing books, except from a higher motive than reputation. Her object from the first, as she says herself, with as much truth as simplicity, has been, "to do good." It is easy to see that she is much more preoccupied with their usefulness than with the fame they bring to herself. It was a real pleasure to be able to say to her, that on the other side of the ocean her books were in the hands of our young people, and made the delight of thousands of family circles; to see her eyes fill with tears of gratification, and to have neither to flatter nor to spare the susceptibilities of an author for a work which had been a labor of love and charity. She observed life, not with the cold eye of a philosopher or moralist, but with the heart of a woman, full of pity for ignorance and misery, and of sympathy for the poor and the obscure, especially for her own sisters in England and all other parts of the lands, who are lonely and unfriended, who seem to be disinherited of the common enjoyments of life, and need to be led to the source of consolation.

Once knowing Mrs. Charles, it is impossible to regard her writings any longer merely from a literary or artistic point of view—since her aim is far higher. She is not an author writing for money or fame, but a true philanthrophist or missionary, animated with a Christian purpose, to combat ignorance and impiety, to strengthen faith, and to soothe human sorrow, by whispering into the ears of the unhappy words of peace and hope—a noble Christian woman, who finds in her own heart, overbowing with goodness, a perpetual inspiration.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

DR. HOLMES, of Boston having been called upon and considerably bored by a gentleman who had devoted himself to lecturing in England without much ability for doing so, inquired, "What are you about at this particular time?" The answer was, "Lecturing, as usual. I hold forth this evening at Roxbury." The Professor, clapping his hands together exclaimed, "I am glad of it. I never liked those Roxbury people!"

IT is immortality that makes life a desirable blessing; without this it would be but an unprofitable and burdensome trifle, preserved with anxiety and quitted with terror.

AN EASY PLACE.

A man appealed to Henry Ward Beecher as follows:

LANCASTER, Feb. 5th, 1867.

"Rev. Henry Warch Beecher: Sir: I hardly know how to address so great a man. You said in a sermon, some time ago, 'that honesty ought to be rewarded.' I am honest with my fellow-man, myself, and my God. Can get recommendations (the best) from lawyers, doctors, preachers, etc. Get me an easy (*sic*) situation, that honesty may be rewarded. C. C."

We give an extract from Mr. Beecher's reply:

"Surely a man as honest as you are has been rewarded already. What! honest with your fellow-men, yourself and your God! There are few men who can say as much: Honest with your fellow-men! How long has it been so? Have you come to it gradually, as the winter apple ripens, or has it always been so? Excuse these questions, I am deeply interested. You belong to an exceedingly small class. You have few fellows on earth.

Indeed, when you say that you are 'honest with yourself,' I cannot keep you company. You are ahead of me; and that clause—'honest with your God'—takes you entirely out of my sight. Why do you come to me? I ought to sit at your feet. You are my master.

No doubt you can get 'recommendations from lawyers, doctors, preachers, etc.' You place these gentlemen, doubtless, in a climax. Lawyers are proverbially honest—doctors never deceive—preachers always practice what they preach. Recommendations from any of these would smack of self-laudation. Every man praises his own virtues. Get some one not so inevitably good to recommend you. Are there no editors, no members of Congress, in your neighborhood?

But I am now come to the most important part of your letter: 'Get me an easy situation, that honesty may be rewarded.' I am ready to do all in my power for you. Had you signified the sort of easy place you would prefer I should have been less perplexed. Let me see.

You are a born President! All parties are looking out for you. They want a man 'honest to his fellow-men, to himself, and to his God.' What a motto is that to run a race with! Thus far they seem not to have found just the man. If I were to divulge your name no doubt you would be ravished away to Washington in spite of your screams. And the only reason why I do not disclose your whereabouts is that I fear the Presidency would not prove that *'easy'* place which you justly think is due to your honesty.

Don't be an editor if you would be 'easy.' Do not try the law. Avoid school-keeping. Keep out of the pulpit. Let alone all the ships, stores, shops and merchandise. Abhor politics. Keep away from lawyers. Don't practice medicine. Be not a farmer or mechanic; neither a soldier or sailor. Don't think. Don't work. None of them are easy. O my honest friend! you are in a very hard world! I know of but one real easy place in it. That place is in the grave. How is it in Lancaster? Can they not serve you there? Even graves are very dear. Try and get suited at home."

TRIUMPHS OF GENIUS.

We sometimes think of genius as a wayward, fickle faculty; but it is rather that persistent power of the soul which, like faith "laughs at impossibilities," and cuts its way through every obstacle. The life of Charles Goodyear illustrates this in an eminent degree. The *Scientific American* says: We presume that the story of his eventful life will be made public in some more formal mode, and we will not attempt fully to trace the progress of his inventions. It was in 1834 that Mr. Goodyear turned his attention to the manufacture of India rubber. There was a mystery about this tropical gum which gave it a strange charm to his imagination. It was not an article of commerce, but appeared from time to time only as a rare curiosity brought from foreign lands. The savages who possessed it kept the mode of its manufacture a profound secret. It was found only under the burning sun of the equator, in the gloomy swamps of unexplored Amazon, or the jungles of Asia and Africa. Its nature was as mysterious as its origin; the chemists who examined it were baffled in their attempts to make it of practical use. Ingenious men, abroad and at home, had attempted to solve the mystery, but all had failed. That it was of immense value in the arts, to supply a thousand wants of civilized life, was obvious to all, but the elastic gum kept its own mysterious secret, and there was no clue to the discovery.

To discover the secret and solve the problem became the dream of Charles Goodyear's life. The difficulties and failures which he encountered only made it more dear to him. He asked aid from men of science, but they discouraged him; his associates abandoned the pursuit in despair; his friends, one after another, left him, but he only clung the closer to his cherished faith. In one of the contests by which pirates of invention sought to rob him of his rights, the veil was half withdrawn from the life of the inventor, and a few details of the privations which he endured were given. He was in such extreme penury that his bed was sold from under him; he was so poor that it was said he could not buy an ounce of tea on credit. In the dead of winter there was no food in his house, and no fuel for fire. This was not the struggle of a few months only, but it was the story of years; for it was not till 1844, after ten years of toil, that he perfected and patented his discovery. His labor, however, did not cease, and even to the hour of his death he was devoted to his favorite pursuit on which he lavished the immense sums which he received from his patents. His life was subject to the strangest vicissitudes. He went from a poor debtors' prison to a palace in Paris. The man who was an object of cold contempt in an obscure village, on account of his poverty, received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Emperor Napoleon as a reward of his genius. In Europe as well as in America, his name was honored and his merits appreciated, but to the hour of his death he was the same enthusiastic and patient inventor. Charles Goodyear has well been called the American Palissy, and to his last hour he acted on the principle that God did not create him to leave him idle.

WHO becomes every day more sagacious in observing his own faults, and the perfections of another, without either envying him, or despairing of himself, is ready to mount the ladder on which angels ascend and descend.

SURROUNDINGS OF THE THEATRE.

We have seen with our own eyes a once quiet and orderly portion of a great city thoroughfare so changed in character by the opening of a theatre there as to make it anything but pleasant, if not often actually unsafe, for a woman to pass the spot after nightfall without a protector. With what singular constancy the gin-palace, the gambling hell and the house of the lost woman make their appearance in its vicinity! How comes it that these means and appliances of dissipation and vice so constantly spring up in the place whither theatre-goers resort? Why do these breathing-holes of perdition open their devouring mouths around the theatre as naturally as ashes gather about the crater of a volcano? Dr. Bellows admits that "the immorality and recklessness of society, its folly and vice, have clustered around the theatre." Now why is this, if not because "birds of a feather flock together?" As long as the theatre attracts such a companionship, no sophistries of special pleading will persuade thinking minds that the source of attraction is other than the sympathy that naturally springs up between similarities of taste and character.

Of the French Revolution the celebrated Edmund Burke writes: "While courts of justice were thrust out by Jacobin tribunals, and silent churches were only funereal monuments of departed religion"—when Paris "was like a den of outlaws—a lewd tavern for revel and debaucheries"—there were in that city "no fewer than *twenty-eight* theatres crowded every night!" From debauchery, blasphemy and butchery in the daytime to the theatre at night—from the theatre at night back to butchery, blasphemy and debauchery in the day-time! What is there in the theatre that can adapt itself to tastes and passions so beastly? Are schools of virtue, are our churches so facile, plastic and pliant?—*Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D.*

LAWYERS.

Two doctors in the law came to Luther at Wittenberg, whom he received and saluted in this manner: "O ye canonists! I could well endure you, if ye meddled only with imperial, and not with Popish laws. But ye maintain the Pope and his canons. I would give one of my hands on condition all Papists and canonists were compelled to keep the Pope's laws and decrees; I would wish them no worse a devil.

"The bishop of Mayence cannot boast, that with a good conscience he has three bishopries; but ye maintain it to be lawful and right. Ye doctors who meddle with Popish laws are nothing; therefore, a doctor in the Popish laws is nothing; he is a chimers, a monster, a fable, nothing. A doctor in the imperial laws is half lame, he has had a stroke on the one side; the Pope's laws and decrees altogether stink of ambition, of pride, of self-profit, covetousness, superstition, idolatry, tyranny, and such like blasphemies.

"Ye that are studying under lawyers, follow not your preceptors in abuses or wrong cases, as if a man could not be a lawyer unless he practised such evil. God has not given laws to make out of right wrong, and out of wrong right, as the unchristian-like lawyers do who study law only for the sake of gain and profit.

"Every lawyer is sorely vexed at me because I preach so harshly against the craft; but I say, I, as a preacher, must reprove what is wrong and evil. If I reproved them as Martin Luther, they need not regard me, but forasmuch as I do it as a servant of Christ, and speak by God's command, they ought to hearken unto me; for if they repent not, they shall everlastingly be damned; but I, when I have declared their sins, shall be excused. If I were not constrained to give an account for their souls, I would leave them unreproved."—*Luther's Table Talk.*

DOES IT PAY TO SMOKE.

Pecuniarily considered, of course it does not pay to smoke. It costs the world annually five hundred million dollars for tobacco. And this connects the use of the weed with higher considerations, for this comes out of the world's surplus fund, out of which comes the means of extending civilization. In the United States, moreover, four hundred thousand acres of land are exhausted by tobacco, which should be devoted to grain for the thousands who have needed it the past winter.

One strong point made by Mr. Parton is that tobacco is the enemy of women. Not only because its filthiness keeps men away from the sex and makes them seek the company of each other to indulge the habit, but because it destroys manhood. The point is simply this:—Tobacco, by disturbing and impairing vitality, tends to vitiate the relations between the sexes, tends to lessen man's interest in woman and his enjoyment of her society and enables him to endure and be contented with, and finally even to prefer the companionship of men. Put that thought into your pipe and smoke it.

Among the great men of our country who did not smoke, were Washington, Franklin and Jefferson. Washington Irving was not a smoker, though nobody ever drew such delightful pictures of lusty Von Twillers enveloped in clouds of tobacco smoke. Goethe never smoked, nor could he have smoked and remained Goethe. The man so perfect in body, so lofty and splendid in intellect, and so grand in character could not have been a smoker.

SOUND VS. SIGHT.

I dare say you have often noticed, when in company, that, on being introduced to a very plain looking lady, you found it difficult to avoid saying to yourself "What an unattractive person!" at the same time intuitively shrugging your shoulders and expressing your belief that you will never like her. Presently, however, you hear her relating, in sweet, melodious tones, some affecting incidents. The soft intonation of her voice acts as a charm on your feelings and you think, after all, she is not so very plain-looking as you at first imagined. In fact, you repeat to yourself: "What a nice woman that person is!" Now, on the other hand, take a pretty-looking female, whose fine forehead, artistically pencilled eyebrows and exquisitely small mouth strike you as being wonderfully beautiful and prepossessing. You think no human creature can be fairer. When, however, you hear her speak in a harsh and haughty strain, using bitter, scornful words where reproaches were not called for, the much-prized loveliness appears to vanish, and an unfavorable impression, too frequently of a lasting character, is produced.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

MAXIMS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Don't scream unless you are frightened.

A narrowness of waist shows a narrowness of mind.

It is a fine silk that knows no turning.

Practice (on the piano) makes perfect.

An old maid is an odd boot—no use without a fellow.

The true test of a man's temper is to keep him waiting ten minutes for his dinner.

Never faint when you are alone. Always select some good opportunity—or young man. The more persons there are about you, the more successful will be your fit. A woman should not only faint well, but be above suspicion.

The hand that can make a pie is a continual feast to the husband that marries it.

Dreams are the novels that we read when we are fast asleep.

Eyes are the electric telegraph of the heart, and will send a message any distance, in a language only known to the two souls who correspond.

Sleight-of-hand performance—the girl that rejects an offer of marriage.

WHAT WILL YOU SAY THEN?

While Hopu, a young Sandwich Islander, was in America, he spent an evening in a company where an infidel lawyer tried to puzzle him with difficult questions. At length the native said:

"I am a poor heathen boy. It is not strange that my blunders in English should amuse you. But soon there will be a larger meeting than this. We shall all be there. They will ask us all one question, namely: 'Do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?' Now, sir, I think *I* can say yes. What will *you* say, sir?"

When he had stopped, all present were silent. At length the lawyer said that, as the evening was far gone, they had better conclude it with prayer, and proposed that the native should pray. He did so; and as he poured out his heart to God, the lawyer could not conceal his feelings. Tears started from his eyes, and he sobbed aloud. All present wept too; and when they separated, the words, "What will *you* say, sir?" followed the lawyer home, and did not leave him till he was brought to our Saviour.

MUFFLING THE THROAT.

What is the best mode of protecting the throat from colds where a person is very susceptible to them?

The common way of protecting the throat is to bundle and wrap it up closely, thus over-heating and rendering it tender and sensitive, and more liable to colds and inflammations than before. This practice is all wrong and results in much evil. Especially is this the case with children, and when, in addition to the muffling of the throat, the extremities are insufficiently clad, as is often the case, the best possible conditions are presented for the production of sore throats, coughs, croups, and all kinds of throat and lung affections. It is utterly impossible to entirely exclude cold air from the neck, and if it is kept overheated a portion of the time, when it is exposed some form of derangement of the throat will be very apt to occur. The rule in regard to clothing the neck should be to keep it as cool as comfort will allow. By doing so you will suffer much less from throat ailments than if you are always fearful of having a little cold air come in contact with your neck. Any one who has been accustomed to have his throat muffled should be careful to leave it off gradually, and not all at once.—*Herald of Health.*

FOOTPRINTS OF THE GREAT.—Few footprints of the great remain in the sand before the ever-flowing tide. Long ago it washed out Homer's. Curiosity follows him in vain. Greece and Asia perplex us with a rival Stratford-upon-Avon. The rank of Aristophanes is only conjectured from his gift to two poor players in Athens. The age made no sign when Shakspeare, its noblest son, passed away. His birth, marriage, authorship, and his retirement compose his biography. Of every country and season the complaint is felt and uttered. Precious would be the journal by a Florentine de Foe, or the in-door occupations of Dante. Think of beholding, as in a glass, Macchiavelli living along the lines of his political web; Galileo watching the moon plough her way across the clouds; or Tasso, with Polybius in his hand, marshalling the knights of Godfrey.—*Willmott's Pleasures of Literature.*

THE PULPIT AND DIVORCE.—The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut have petitioned the Legislature, now in session, to make such a revision of the existing law of divorce as shall remove the reproach under which the fair fame of the State now suffers, and shall secure for the marriage tie all the sanctions with which the civil law can invest it, and which, in view of the paramount obligations of the divine law, it seems to be the clear duty of a Christian State to provide.

SUMMER DRINKS.—The best summer beverage is cold water, ice-cold if you will; but by all means grasp the glass by the hand take a swallow at a time remove the glass from the lips for a few seconds, then take another swallow; in this way it will be found that the thirst will be thoroughly satiated before half the water has been taken; whereas, if it had been swallowed continuously, the whole contents would not have satisfied the thirst.

TARGETS AND MARKSMEN.—It has been found, while firing at the running-man target at Wimbledon, which is scarlet on one side and grey on the other, that the scarlet dazzles the eye, and is hence the most difficult to hit, from leaving a red streak behind it, in its advance, which unsettles the aim. The grey side was struck 74 times, and the red only 42 times. It

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wilbey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Beinghurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hoopes,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

TAXAS! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

One of the copperhead speakers on Saturday night struck up the old cry of taxes. Taxes on bread, taxes on butter, taxes on beef, taxes on everything we eat or wear. He even went so far as to estimate those taxes to amount to one hundred dollars per year on every family of six persons, or about sixteen dollars each. We over-heard a democrat, on the pavement, growl, "*and rebels, such as you, have made them.*" There was the point. Just such men as addressed the copperhead meeting on Saturday night laid all the heavy burthen of taxation on the shoulders of our people. How can such men have the brazen impudence to come into our midst and try to lay the curse of their own sins at the doors of the men whose lives they undertook to destroy, whose government they attempted to subvert, and on whose free institutions they, by a bloody war, essayed to build a temple to slavery, with all its barbarous and cruel concomitants? Well said noble democrat, "*and rebels, such as you, have made them.*" that has the sound of the old time democracy when her men loved their country and stood by her flag. There are still a few of that stamp left. Thank God there are still some left who will not bow the knee to rebel teaching; who can see through the hypocrisy, falsehood and shallow sophistry of rebel speeches.

'*And rebels, such as you, have made them.*' Not only the sixteen dollars of annual taxation which this scape-grace figured up, but the millions more that have already been paid.

'*And rebels, such as you, have made them*' —made the houses of mourning through all the land, where fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends mourn the loss of loved ones, whose bones bleach upon southern soil.

'*And rebels, such as you, have made them*' —made the graves of the brave men that dot the southern plains, where repose the starved thousands of Andersonville and Belle Isle, and the murdered thousands of Fort Pillow and Plymouth.

'*And rebels, such as you, have made them*' —made the barren fields, desolated homesteads, and charred ruins of once flourishing towns and cities, that now mark the course of war's devastating tide.

'*And rebels, such as you, have made them*' —made the widows and orphans, dependents on the nation's charity for food, raiment and shelter, and for whose support a large portion of the present and future burthen of taxes must be laid upon the people. "And rebels such as you have made them"—and such as you would now repudiate the national debt, bankrupt the country and send these houseless and homeless widows and orphans, to whom the country owes such a just debt, not only of support, but of gratitude, away empty—yea, would turn them out upon the cold charities of the world to beg or starve. Shame upon such cold, cruel, heartless hypocrisy.

'*And rebels, such as you, have made them*' —made the poor maimed heroes whom we daily meet upon the street—him hobbling upon crutches because your rebel cannon-shot has carried away the support that nature gave him—him with the empty sleeve, whose good right arm was torn away by your cruel rebel shell—and you, shameless rebels, come among us, invited by whining hypocrites, to insult the good sense of the community and outrage common humanity, by your hypocritical cant about taxes; taxes to pay the debts that your traitorous hands have laid upon the honest, loyal, industrious peace-loving citizens of the land, in the effort to establish an aristocratic slave driving government where you, and such as you, might roll your lazy carcasses in easy carriages, and snap your slave driving whips over the bodies and souls of men, your superiors in everything but brazen impudence.

'*And rebels, such as you, have made them*' —made them pensioners on the bounty of the Government—and such as you (and none less mean than such as you) would now take away the pittance they receive, refuse to pay your taxes, repudiate your honest and honorable debts, and send these maimed heroes to beg their daily bread. Shame! Shame!! Shame!!! Shall honest men, shall decent and honorable men brook such insult? And these rebels ask you to vote for Seymour and Blair, who are pledged to a new rebellion. They ask you to help inaugurate a new rebellion, to make more widows and orphans, more maimed and crippled men. And they would doubtless come back again after this new holocaust and once more advise you to repudiate your debts, refuse to pay your taxes, and send a new army of cripples to beg their bread from door to door. And such is Chivalry! And such is Maryland Chivalry! And such are the men the Copperheads of Bedford county bring here to teach the people. To teach the people forsooth! Hypocrisy, Cant, Dishonesty, Cowardly, Cruel Inhumanity, at which the barbarism of the Middle Ages would blush with shame. Such teachers were fit emissaries of the Evil one himself, and very proper advocates of the cause of Seymour and Blair and a new Rebellion.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The remains of Thaddeus Stevens, the Great Commoner, were interred at Lancaster, Pa., on Monday last, with appropriate honors. The citizens of Lancaster, with many distinguished men from all parts of the country, together with the Governor and Heads of Departments of the State, followed the remains to the grave, and paid their last tribute of respect to the honored dead. In him the nation mourns the loss of a fearless advocate of freedom, an able and conscientious statesman, and an incorruptible patriot. Pennsylvania has lost in him her most distinguished citizen, and one to whom her people owe a larger debt of gratitude than any other man who has ever lived within her borders. Her Common School System is the product of his far-seeing statesmanship, and was established alone by his fearless advocacy of it, when it was fought with the most bitter opposition by a slave bound aristocracy. Whatever his short-comings, he has been a benefactor to the state and the nation, and it will be long ere we look upon his like again, whether for great ability, sterling integrity, or far-seeing statesmanship. One of the most remarkable men of his age, his name will ever occupy a distinguished place in our country's history. As the fearless leader of Congress through the darkest days of our history, he well deserves, and will long be known and honored by the name of the Great Commoner. He died at the post of duty. Full of honors and of years he has gone to his reward. A bereaved nation mourns his loss and will long revere his memory.

A Democrat was overheard to ask a Republican whether he knew the cause of the adjournment of the Democratic meeting, on last Saturday evening, from the Court House to the front of Shoemaker's Hotel. The Republican couldn't tell unless it was feared that no person could be induced to go to the Court House. "No, no," said the Democrat, "they adjourned to the hotel so they would have the whisky handy." Owing to the smallness of the crowd, it is said, the proprietor didn't realize a fortune out of the speculation. The next meeting will be held in front of the Mengel House, or the County Treasurer will "bolt." The profits of these meetings must be fairly divided or there will be a division in the camp. There have not been any meetings in front of the "Union," this may account for the declination by its proprietor of the auditorship tendered him by the Democratic County Convention. How much of a percentage do the landlords pay the Chairman of the Democratic Committee out of the profits of these meetings?

The whole country will be rejoiced to learn that Commissioner Rollins of the Internal Revenue Department is now likely to continue in office until the close of the present Presidential term. The copperheads have been making desperate efforts to have him removed so that the patronage of the Department might be used by them for electioneering purposes. This nice little game seems at last to be permanently blocked, thanks to the sensible and honest opinions of Attorney General Evarts. Commissioner Rollins has filled his present position with probably more acceptableness to the whole country than any other of the Department officers, not a breath of suspicion having ever been attached to his name either in the way of dishonesty, nor what is now so very common, making a political use of his position, May so honored and deserving an officer long be continued in the responsible position he now occupies. His removal was sought alone for political reasons and the effort has met the failure it so justly merited.

The papers of the opposition are crowded with articles on "Radical Plunderers" "Radical Extravagance" "Mountains of Debt" and "Taxes! T-a-x-e-s! T—a—x—e—s!" Do they remember that the Democratic Party, through its Southern leaders, made war upon the Government, stole its ships, arsenals, forts, mints, and created a debt of $4 000,000,000? The responsibility for every dollar of debt which was created and every life which was lost in the late unholy war, rests upon the shoulders of the Democratic Party! That party was in the majority almost every where, its leaders, the very men that it is to-day cringing to and carrying upon its hands, took up arms and refused any terms until whipped like hounds. Are the people prepared to trust that party again?

A Democratic orator, shouting at the top of his lungs, exclaims:

"I assert now, as a historical fact, without fear of successful contradiction, that the representatives of no two races have ever yet successfully mingled in the administration of the affairs of a government for any length of time."

The gentleman had forgotten, or never knew, that negroes were never refused equal participation in all the political rights of the whites in every one of the New England States except Connecticut, nor were they denied in any one of the original thirteen states until the interests of slavery demanded that they should be excluded from such rights. Are the New England States not prosperous? Do they not give the lie to the above?

Oh! Ho!—The Terre Haute *Express* of the 20th ult., says that Frank Blair, in a speech made in Gilman's cooper shop, in that city, declared he "*would rather sleep with a nigger than a Democrat.*" The *Express* adds that "hundreds of our citizens of both political parties will swear that they heard Frank use the exact language quoted."

"DESERTING THE SHIP."

The Democratic line seems to be in much the same condition as was the Rebel line in front of Petersburg just after Sheridan's victory at Five Forks. All along the line the Democratic Generals evince a painful consciousness of being out flanked, and the run for Appomattox has begun. Look at the following list of late leaders in the ranks of the foul Democracy, who have left the sinking craft, and are now sailing along with the Nation's crew to victory in November:

Caleb Cushing regards the Seymour ticket with contempt.

Chief-Justice Pearson of North Carolina, a Conservative, is out for Grant.

Senator Doolittle is downcast, and has no faith in the Seymour ticket.

Major-Gen. Gordon of Indianna, a Democrat till Seymour was nominated, takes the stump for Grant.

Gen. Steedman, who would have supported Johnson, or Hancock, or McClellan, repudiates Seymour.

The Hon. George M. Weston of Bangor, a wheel-horse of the Democratic party, takes the stump for Grant.

The Maryland Conservatives, who have heretofore sustained Swann, have held a meeting and declared for Gen. Grant.

Mr. Evarts, Mr. Seward, Mr. McCulloch, and, so far as known, the other members of the Cabinet, will support Grant and Calfax.

Hon. T. W. Green, a long tried Democrat of Indianapolis, Ind., is on the stump for Grant and Colfax.

Surveyor General Sleeper, of Leavenworth, Kansas, a Democrat, has quit the Copperheads.

Hon. Daniel Killen, a prominent Democrat of Wyandotte, Kansas, has gone and done likewise.

The Tipton *Times*, the ablest and most influential Democratic journal in the eighth Indiana district, repudiates the New York ticket.

P. H. Sibley, of California, a member of the Democrat State Committee, has written a scathing letter against the Cops., and is for Grant and Colfax.

Gen. J. Bowman Sweitzer, always a Democrat of Alleghany county, and a gallant soldier in the war, declares for Grant and Colfax.

John Belfroy, who published a Democrat paper in Minneapolis, Minnessota, can't go Seymour and Blair, and is now publishing a Grant and Colfax paper in Mecker county, in that State.

General Rosecrans, one of the heroes of the war, washes his hands of the action of the New York convention and denounces the action of the disloyal gathering. He openly declared for Grant and Colfax.

The *Elmira Gazette*, the only Copperhead daily in Chemung County, New York, has come out for Grant and Colfax, declaring Horatio Seymour can not and should not be elected President.

Not a single member of the Cabinet, or prominent officer of the Government, has given the least intimation of intention to support Seymour.

The Hon. Dennis McCarthy and Gen. David S. Wilson of Iowa, both life-long Democrats, bolt Seymour and take the stump for Grant.

Judge Lindsey of Kokomo, Iowa, nominated for Presidential Elector by the Democrats of the VIIIth District, bolts Seymour and takes the stump for Grant.

Late indications seem to be that Andrew Johnson himself will either remain neutral, which would be a new attitude for him, or come out in support for Grant.

The Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, United States Minister to Venezuela, and General J. L. Swift, both Johnson Democrats, have returned to the Republican fold, and are stumping for Grant and Colfax.

Rumor has it that Collector Smythe, following in the footsteps of the illustrious Thurlow Weed, repudiates Democracy, and will declare for Grant as soon as he can read his title clear.

Should the President support Grant, as he probably will, Mr. Seymour will probably not be honored by the support of more than a corporal's guard among the 41,000 office-holders of the Government.

The *Germania*, a Democratic paper in Ohio, has declared for Grant. It spurns the idiotic doctrine, "Once a Democrat always a Democrat," and says: "Our principle is: Leave the party if you think it is wrong, and go to the party which aims at right; never pledge yourself to any party, because it may fall."

Nearly every exchange we pick up speaks of additions to the Union ranks. Hurrah for the Nation's hero! Fall in! A little more room left! Come before it is too late!

VOTES AS HE SHOT.

The following correspondence comes to us from Bloody Run. It has the ring of the true metal:

"One of the Vice Presidents of the Seymour and Blair meeting on Saturday evening week was hitherto a Republican. "That's the way the wind blows."—*Bedford Gazette Aug.* 14th, 1868.

ED. INQUIRER:—DEAR SIR:—I suppose the above article refers to me. I was hitherto a Republican and think "the wind blows" that way yet. If I have changed my politics I have yet to find it out, and expect to vote as I shot, for the Union.

JAMES T. SHEEDER.

The chaps who edit the Democratic papers are occasionally guilty of some very impolitic things, one of the most stupid of these is to persist in calling General Grant a drunkard! There is no better recommendation could be given to any Democratic candidate than to have it generally understood, among the members of the party, that he occasionally imbibed too freely. Half the Democratic party will vote for General Grant, if they believe their own papers, and will act consistently. Democrats are generally consistent too when it comes to whiskey!

The Democratic Party is engaged in the small business of calling all persons, who emigrate to the Southern States, "carpet-baggers," however, it is but a short time since they as effectually abused the "knapsackers" who made incursions in the same direction. The Democratic party has only one idea and that is to eat dirt before the Southerners and toady to them. It is the same old doughface and dirt-eating party that it has been time out of mind.

There is a paper in New York called the *World*, which is running a tilt against The Herald. This reminds us very much of a fellow named Reynolds, who a few years ago ran a tilt for Congress against the late much lamented Thaddeus Stevens. The fellow, Reynolds, who a few weeks ago made a speech up here, in his letter of acceptance said he was happy in having an "opponent worthy of his steel."

Hon J. B. Fellows, of Arkansas, in a speech delivered by him at Rochester, New York, complained very much of the northern men, who have emigrated to the South, being elected to office. Now it seems to us the principal part of this difficulty lays in the fact that the loyal people of those States did not elect the other "fellows," of course we mean the "fellows" who were in the rebellion.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The vote of the Republican convention of Adams County, on Monday last, was cast for Hon. John Cessna for Congress. This gives Mr. Cessna Bedford, Franklin and Adams and insures his nomination. Of Mr. Cessna's fitness for the office for which he is nominated it is unnecessary for us to speak. He is known throughout the state as one of her ablest as well as one of her most active and energetic public men. He will conduct a vigorous and successful, campaign and will make an active and able member of the national House of Representatives.

The Doctors who control the Democratic Party, and they all smack of the "Negro-drivers whip" and the "Slave pen," claim that they should be permitted to Reconstruct the Southern States. It may be true, they having broken them up, that they may understand the matter of Reconstruction better than those who have always supported the existing state of things. But if this is their reason it would be well if they would say so. It is the reason why we do not think they ought to be permitted to do it.

The death of Thaddeus Stevens is bewailed by the Radicals as a loss to the country, by which they mean a loss to their party. The crack of his whip gave them the votes of thousands of cowards.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

His was not the "Slave-drivers" lash, but the lash of Freedom, and, therefore, it could not be expected that it would find favor in the eyes of the only slaves of the South. How many votes, for the Democratic party, will be made by the crack of the former "negro-drivers" whip now used to lash the Democratic party?

The system of slavery has undergone a change in this country. A few years ago none but negroes were subject to the Southern masters, now the tune has changed, the negro is a free man, and the whole Democratic party of the north have taken the place of the negroes, and we are under the impression that they are the more obedient of the two to the rebel aristocracy of the South. No Northern Democrat dares to deny or dispute the right of the southern rebel to domineer over him.

BE HONEST.—The *Gazette* of last week prints and pretends to criticise garbled extracts from our article of the previous week on equal taxation, its especial hobby. It is an easy but a very dishonest and dishonorable thing to garble and misrepresent an article which you cannot meet fairly and honestly. We dare the *Gazette* to publish our article in full and let its readers see the hypocrisy of its strictures, as well as the shallow sophistry of its equal taxation hobby.

The Democrats are very much outraged at the conduct of the "carpet-baggers" in the Southern States, men who have gone there and have become *bona fide* residents, but "rejoice with exceeding great joy" over the Democratic triumph in Montana, the resort of all the gamblers, theives, cut-throats, murderers, and every other pest of society, who have lodged there until a more democratic place turns up. These fellows are not "carpet-baggers," oh, no!

The issue in the present Presidential canvass is Shall we have Peace or War? Grant says "Let us have peace," Blair says that all the Governments of the reconstructed States must be over-turned, therefore, he says We must have war! Good citizen, which do you desire? Peace or War? If the former, vote for Grant, if the latter, vote for Seymour!

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS DONE.

We are in favor of giving the Democratic party credit for all it has ever done. Nor is it hard to do this for the facts of its career are spread over history as are the calamities which it induced now felt by every man, woman and child in the country. Glenni W. Schofield, affords the testimony of what the Democratic party has done, and takes four years of Democratic career under James Buchanan to show up its record. He points to the gallows upon which they immolated old John Brown, a brave but daring enthusiast of human freedom; but its victim is more honored to-day than its cruel architects. Just beyond is the Dred Scott decision, rendered in violation of precedent, law, and Constitution for the brutalization of four million Christian people. It has no friends now. Further on you behold the Missouri compromise—our father's bond of Union—the peace offering of its day, repudiated, broken, and trampled under foot that the inhumanity of the hour might be without restraint. Standing around it, as fit witnesses of the wrong, are the "border ruffian war," the "Lecompton villiany," and the small tyrannies of Pierce and Buchanan. Still further down this dreary history stands the "fugitive slave law," to which every Democratic knee was wont to bow. Its manacles are broken. Its bloodhounds no longer bay upon the track of its victims. No garlands crown its ugly brow. It has no worshippers, no admirers, no defenders, no apologist even. All have sneaked away. These are the monuments of their administrations. During all these weary years nothing was done by the predominant party to elevate and honor labor, to educate the poor, to lift up the fallen, to endow the landless, or to soften the cruelties of bondage. You cannot point to a single act that anybody will celebrate, that anybody will honor, that anybody will remember ever except with regret or shame.—*State Guard.*

POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN MARYLAND.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, says: A very important political movement was begun in Baltimore last night. Leading spirits of the Republicans who followed Governor Swann over to the Democracy met and announced their determination to go for Grant and Colfax. Of these there were present Wm. Thompson, Secretary to Mr. Swann, while he was Mayor of Baltimore, and recently Sheriff of this city. Thomas H. Moles, late Senator; John Thomson, late member of the House of Delegates; Young Tall, Jr., one of Mr. Swann's most liberal registers; William Thomas Valliant, ex-Conservative Police Commissioner, who took an active part in the ousting of Police Commissioners Woods and Hindes. Jacob Waltemeyer, ex-member of the House of Delegates; Adam Kohler, Joseph Hawes, ex-members of the Legislature; William H. Pearce and John H. Pearce. There were a number of parties present who now hold positions under the Federal or State governments. Ex-Police Commissioner Valliant presided. Sheriff Thomson's remarks were indicative of the tone of all the speakers. He said here in Maryland we have witnessed the arrogance of the modern Democracy. They have neglected the Union men who led them into power. I have determined not to be frightened by the hobgoblin of negro equality, but shall vote for Grant. We have not to be afraid of these people whom we have lifted up and tried to make men of. Our object is to initiate a conservative movement for Grant. Mr. Valliant said that in consulting with prominent Conservatives in Washington, he had found them to be unanimously in favor of Grant. A resolution to prepare an address to the country was unanimously adopted.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Seymour has never held a national office, and so far as national politics are concerned he cannot be a statesman by experience.

The Democracy of Baltimore have resolved to drop the name *conservative* as applied to their organization, and rely hereafter on what is purley *Radical* (which means trsason) in their creed.

The Democrats imported rebels from the South to stump the North against Lincoln, and initiate rebellion. They are now importing the same class of men to stump the North against Grant and initiate revolution.

A private letter from California, referring to the revival of political interest as the Presidential election draws near, says it seems like old times again. The German vote will be given to Grant and Colfax, which will ensure the State for that ticket.

Governor Fenton has appointed General Patrick H. Jones, present clerk of the Court of Appeals, Register of the city of New York in place of General Halpine, deceased. It is understood the fees of the office until the 1st of January will be passed over to Mrs. Halpine by Gen. Jones.

A Meeting of men, hertofore known as Conservative Republicans, in Maryland, was held in Baltimore, Tuesday night, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement in favor of Grant and Colfax. The meeting was addressed by a number of the gentlemen present, and it was resolved to prepare an address to the whole country.

It is officially reported from Texas, that in the three years ending with last, no less than nine hundred and thirty-nine homicides were committed within the State. The murderers were, with few exceptions, "either confederate officers or soldiers, or bushwhackers during the late war, and now constitute one of the legitimate entailments of secession and rebellion."

While Western Democratic papers attack the Funding bill as a scheme of "bloated bondholders," the Democratic papers in the East denounce it as a proposition "to deplete bondholders to the tune of one-third of the income derivable from their five-twenties." So it is that the Democracy, without any settled financial policy of their own, hope to profit by playing fast and lose.

Milligan, the notorious Indiana Copperhead, in a recent speech delivered near Logansport, after arguing the entire equality of the Confederate soldiers with the boys in blue proceeded to justify the repudiation of our own war debt, under the same constitutional provisions which forbid the recognition of the rebel obligations. That is about what the arguments of the Pennsylvania Copperheads will sift down to.

Our Democratic exchanges are publishing a list of fifteen Union Generals who support Seymour and Blair. Two of the number have already pronounced for the Republican ticket. Five more were retired in disgrace during the war. One of the number has been court martialed and punished since the close of the war. Two were never in any engagements; one is dead, and of the remaining four the country never heard, unless it be Slocum.

Mr. Robert Toombs before the war declared the purpose of the South to call the roll of slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument. He has just made a speech at Atlanta, in which he makes the following indisputable statement: "I will tell you another fact, which is enough for this time—that as the late war was produced by the defeated Democratic party of 1860, we shall never have peace till it is restored in 1868."

It is officially reported from Texas, that in the three years ending with June last, no less than nine hundred and thirty-nine homicides were committed within the State. The murderers were, with few exceptions, "either Confederate officers or soldiers, or bushwhackers, durning the late war, and now constitute one of the legitimate entailments of secession and rebellion."

A Democrat of over forty years' standing in Annapolis remarked the other day: "The nomination at New york are the most popular nominations ever made in this country." Upon being asked to give his reasons, he replied: "Because those nominations please all the Republicans and nearly half the Democrats."

During the war, to encourage the rebels, the Democracy insisted it was Constitutional for a State to secede. Now that secession has been defeated, to conciliate those who sympathised with treason, the Democracy insist it is legal and right to repudiate the war debt. Such is the record of a party professing to the faithful to national life and integrity.

Wade Hampton, the rebel General who nominated Frank Blair for Vice President, in a late speech declared: "The cause for which Jackson (Stonewall) and Stewart fell cannot be in vain, but in some form will yet triumph." Of course Hampton knows of what he speaks in view of the present conduct of Blair, who is pledged to restore traitors to their "rights."

Look at This.—The flag with which Frank Blair now marches, at the head of the Democratic column, is not the one under which he fought a few years ago, but it is the black flag of discord and civil war for the country and a war of races for the South. He flings forth the banner of a strange revolution in behalf of Southern rights, in which "the warmest men are the men of the North" who are seeking, not the redress of wrongs, but the gratification of their love of power at the hazard of the ruin of their country.

Consistent, very.—Some of our semi-rebel exchanges are terribly exercised over the fact that a company of colored soldiers was allowed to watch over and guard the dead body of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. These same fellows were glad enough to have colored soldiers protect their property from the encroachment of their Southern "friends," and to have the colored man go into the army as a substitute, and thus keep their unhallowed carcasses out of the range of rebel bullets. We know of no colored man so low as to accord such as these the honor of attendance upon a like occasion.

The Alabama Legislature has left the question of the Presidential election in a very uncertain condition. The veto of the Governor against the appointment of electors of President by the Legislature, was not taken up and the strength of the friends of the bill tested. The veto message was suffered to lay upon the table, and the Legislature adjourned to meet on the first Monday of November. This is the day before the Presidential election. What, under the circumstances, it will be proper to do, will be an embarrassing question to Alabamians.

The War Democracy of the country are beginning to organize for another; great campaign in favor of the principles at the ballot-box for which they suffered so much on the battle field. In the State of New York the War Democracy have already effected a thorough organization. They are greatly alarmed at the present aspect of affairs, and are by no means prepared to go back upon their war record, and ignore all that they have done by supporting Seymour and Wade Hampton, and contributing their votes and means to ingugurate anarchy and another civil war. Some of the leading men in New York city among the War Democrats are taking part in this important movement, and will be followed by similar organizations in other States.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

John Rathbone Schofield, eldest child of General J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War, died at West Point on Friday morning. He was in the 11th year of his age.

Eight hundred thousand children in Pennsylvania, students in the public schools of the State, should be taught to revere the name of Thaddens Stevens as the man who secured them their present opportunities to be educated.

A dispatch from Omaha says fifty additional miles of the Union Pacific railroad are now finished, making 750 from Omahr. It now seems probable that nearly 1,000 miles will be in running order before the close of the year, and that the whole line to the Pacific will be open for business during 1869.

Spain is in a deplorable condition. Reports from Madrid, the capital, contain appalling accounts of the wretched condition of the people, especially at a station called Villa Ropledo, where the trains are literally besieged by hordes of emaciated, half-naked beings, who beg for bread not money.

An association of Cambria and Blair county business men have leased from E. F. Hodges, of Boston, with the privilege of buying hereafter, the furnace at Conemaugh Station, Cambria county, which has been out of blast for several years. They have also leased, under, the same condition, 450 acres of ore and coal lands adjoining the furnace, and the ore right of 2,300 acres on the Broad Top Railroad in Huntingdon county. The furnace is now in blast.

Villians from European cities now operating in New York, baffle the efforts of police officers and horrify all classes of people with their crimes. Poison is a favorite means used by these villains to conceal crime, and there are more murders and thefts now perpetrated in that city than were ever committed before.

At Macon, a New Orleans firm, by Carre's apparatus, are producing forty tons of ice per day, and increasing their capacity by the addition of machines, so that by next spring they hope to produce 250 tons each day. The machines, however, are elaborate and costly, the largest being valued at $25,000 and capable of producing more than ten tons per day, at a cost estimated at $3 to $5. The daily expense is a very little fuel and the cost of working. Congelation is produced by the alternate evaporization which cakes of ice are formed every five minutes in twenty pound slabs abut three inches thick, which are piled upon one another and congealed to any desired thickness.

The largest rose bush in existence is in the Marine Garden at Toulon, France. It is called the Lady Banks, and covers a wall seventy-feet in width, and eighteen feet in height. The trunk measures near the root, two feet eight inches. During the month of April it produces fifty thousand white roses. The oldest known rose bush is the one which grows on the wall of the cathedral at Hildesheim, Prussia. It is one thousand years old, and from its trunk, which is one foot in diameter, extends six branches fifteen feet in height. The Bishop of Hildesheim, in the Middle Ages, had it covered with a roof to protect it from the inclemency of the weather.

Mount Vernon, the burial place of Washington, is in a dilapidated and disgraceful condition; but it is visited by hundreds constantly, and every visitor has to pay a fee of fifty cents. There was a terrible hubbub raised a few years ago by the old ladies who christened themselves "Regents" of the Mount Vernon Association, about the then owner of the property "selling the bones of Washington;" and a considerable sum was raised by Mr. Everett and the "Regents" to rescue the bones from the mercenary hands of the dickering F. F. V. Some explanation of the right of the Association to now turn the tomb of Washington into a peep-show would be acceptable.

An Art Gallery, to cost one million and a half of dollars, is to be erected on Fifth avenue, New York. Mr. Henry Keep, a wealthy railroad man, has bought a lot two hundred feet square on Fifth avenue, between West Fifty-first and Fifty second streets, where the building is to be constructed. After founding and endowing the art gallery, Mr. Keep proposes to place it in charge of a committee of ladies of a fixed number, with provision to fill the vacancies as they occur from death or otherwise. A small admission fee is to be charged each visitor, the revenue coming from which is to form a fund for two purposes: first, the care and repair of the building and its contents; second, the surplus for the relief of the poor of all nations needing succor in the city of New York.

On the recent wedding day of the grand Duke of Mecklenburg the rejoicings of the party assembled at the dinner table were suddenly brought to a very disagreeable close. All the guests were suddenly taken very sick, a rather large quantity of arsenic having been added to a pudding, of which everybody seated at the table had partaken. It was discovered that one of the girls in the kitchen had thrown the rat poison into the sugar-box, whence it had found its way into the pudding. Emetics quickly administered relieved the sufferers, but the wedding day of a sovereign Prince hardely ever closed in as dismal a manner as that of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature an act was passed providing for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate and record the claims of citizens of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, for damages incurred by the Rebel invasion of 1863, either through the public enemy or the appropriation of property by the Union army. Thus far the Commissioners have visited but three counties—Perry, Bedford and Fulton—in which the damage was much less than in the remaining four. In Perry county the losses will amount to but $2,000. In Bedford county there are fifty claimants, whose damages amount to $5,000. In Fulton county, which was not exposed, there are one hundred and thirty claimants, whose damages will reach at least $40,000, exclusive of the loss by one party of one hundred and seventy-two fat cattle.

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

Frightful Murders in Tennessee—Two Men Butchered in the Dead of Night.

Nashville, Aug. 26.—Last night about twelve o'clock a party of some fifteen masked horsemen rode into Franklin, in Williamson county, and broke open the doors of the store of a Jew named Bierfield, a Radical. Bierfield, assoon as he saw the masks, he attempted to escape by flight, but was fired upon and fell dead, pierced by five bullets. Lawrence Towan, colored, Bierfield's clerk, was shot and ran off, but was found during the night in a lot where he had taken refuge and died this morning. Bierfield's body has been brought here for burial. Who the maskers were, or whether they were supported by others is not known.

The affair occurred just at the close of a circus exhibition, and while many people were on the street, some of whom interfered, but could not prevent the assassination. The affair has created intense feeling in Franklin.

Tell Us.—Which is the greater crime—to talk "horse," or to talk treason? Which is the most sensible—he who says little, and that to the point, or he who splurges at every city and town, talks of another war, and intersperses his speeches with "hics?" Which do the people prefer—a man who tells them a deliberate lie or he who accepts the situation and favors economy and peace? These three questions are all open to be answered when Democratic organs feel so disposed.

WHO DID IT.

Some of our friends, Democratic as well as Republican, may have a desire to know why and by whom Frank Blair was nominated. The infamous bid he made in his letter to Colonel Broadhead by promising the South aid in "dispersing the carpet bag State Governments," secured him the vote and influence of every rebel in the Convention. We append a list of a *few* of his supporters:

"I now have the privilege of nominating as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri." (Applause.)—*The Rebel General Preston of Kentucky.*

"Mr. President: North Carolina makes no nomination for Vice President, but in order to show the people of the United States that we have no prejudice against a gallant soldier who fought for his section of the country, we desire to second the nomination of General Francis P. Blair." (Applause)—*A Rebel Delegate from North Carolina.*

"The State of South Carolina answers her call, not by her Chairman, but by her best beloved son, a soldier, who knows better than I how to interchange the courtesies which belong to enemies in war and friends in peace. I have the honor to introduce to this convention Mr. Wade Hampton." (Loud cheers)—*Judge Campbell, of South Carolina, one of the Rebel Peace Commissioners of South Carolina.*

"It is due to that convention which so cordially approved your platform; it is due to the South, and I, for my State, most cordially second the nomination."—*The Rebel General Wade Hampton of South Carolina.*

"As a rebel soldier of Alabama, I take pleasure in casting her vote for the gallant Union soldier, Frank P. Blair."—*A Delegate from Alabama.*

"As a son of the old Commonwealth of Virginia, I am instructed to strike hands with the soldiers of the army of the North in the name of Virginia, to accept and ratify as a token of the perpetuity of this Union, the nomination of Major General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri."—*The Rebel General Kemper, of Virginia.*

"I have the pleasure, sir, to cast the vote of Tennessee for General Blair. And I here wish to take this occasion to thank the delegates here for the kind and uniformly courteous treatment that the Southern delegates have received at this convention." (Great cheering.)—*The Rebel General N. B. Forrest, of Fort Pillow Memory.*

"Mr. President, I esteem it a great honor that I have been requested by the Chairman of the Texas delegation and members of that delegation on this occasion, to cast the six votes of the State of Texas for Major General Frank P. Blair."—*The Rebel General Ashbel Smith, of Texas.*

A TALK WITH THAD. STEVENS.

We extract the following from an article in the New York *Tribune* of last Friday:

It was the day before the organization of the Court of Impeachment, and he was in unusual spirits at the prospects of the early success of a movement which he had inaugurated and pioneered. The prospect of success at that time was very flattering to the impeachers; it seemed that the trial, conviction, and removal of the President would prove a fitting climax to the career of his most earnest and bitter enemy; and during our conversation I ventured to suggest to him that he was almost ready to exclaim with Simeon, "Lord, let they servant depart in peace." He answered, without hesitation, that he had "no wish to go just yet."

"My friends tell me," he added, "that I am growing old and weak, and must look forward to an early end to my career, but," and he spoke in a matter of-fact tone and manner, "I have no intention of dying just yet."

The spirit proved stronger than the flesh on that occasion, though his illness compelled him to relinquish an active part in a cause in which he was undoubtedly enlisted, heart and soul; but he gradually sunk from that time forward until his death on August 11. But, though the flesh grew weak, even unto death, the spirit does not appear to have faded in the least. If it were possible for him to describe his own death-bed, he would doubtless say that "He died hurrahing."

"I am going to die like Nicanor," he said to me on the occasion I have alluded to, "in harness. I mean to die hurrahing."

This led to my asking something in regard to his early life and his history. As I used the word "history" he glanced at me quickly, and I thought rather suspiciously, and directly said, "You newspaper men are always wanting to get at a man's history. As I said to a young girl who came to me some time ago to collect materials for a biography of me, "I have no history. My life-long regret is that I have lived so long and so uselessly."

I ventured to suggest that his friends were not disposed to agree with him in the use of the word "uselessly" as applied to his Congressional achievements.

I have achieved nothing in Congress. Until the war began I was a plodder without influence, and since it began I have been so radical that I have had no control over anybody. Some of the papers call me the 'Leader of the House' I only laugh at them. I lead them, yes; but they never follow me or do as I want them until public opinion has sided with me."

"No," he added, after a pause of a moment or two, "I'm not over proud of my Congressional career. I like my State service better. I think and feel, I hope without vanity, that the crowning utility of my life was the adoption of the Common School System of Pennsylvania.

"That is the work that I take most pleasure in recalling, except one perhaps. I really think the greatest gratification of my life resulted from my ability to give my mother a farm of 250 acres, and a dairy of 14 cows, and an occasional bright gold piece, which she loved to deposit in the contribution box of the Baptist Church which she attended. This always gave her much pleasure, and me much satisfaction."

DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS.

The Democracy of Washington having issued a call for a Soldiers' and Sailors' convention, to which was appended a brilliant last of generals and colonels, a real soldier, resident of that city, who doubted the genuineness of the signatures, took the trouble to search the Army Register. He was amply repaid for his trouble. The following is the military record of a part of the highest:

Colonel—A. W. Bradbury; Major—not in the field.

General—J. Donahue; name not borne on the register.

Colonel—E. C. Kinsley: Lieutenant; nine months' regiment; no battle.

General—McQuade; no such General on record.

Colonel—G. W. Zulick; left the service in disgust in 1862, and took to the more congenial occupation of claim agent.

General—Maulsby; read colonel.

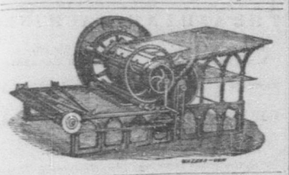
Colonel—P. H. Allaback; no such name appears on official record.

Colonel—L. D. Campbell; left in 1862.

Colonel—T. A. Bramlette; left in 1862.

General—John Love; no

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of November, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	50
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

Local Affairs.

MONEY WANTED.—We believe we have as prompt paying subscribers and patrons as any newspaper in the country can boast of, and we are therefore not inclined to complain. But not being able to go out among our people to collect, when we are in need of money we are obliged to call on them through the columns of our paper. The books of the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz are in our hands for settlement and on them we find a large number of unsettled accounts for advertising and subscriptions, amounting to several thousand dollars. There are outstanding debts of the late firm which must be met and paid, and to enable us to do this we must rely upon our patrons for prompt payments. They have never yet failed us when called upon and we are confident that they will not now. But as a further inducement, we will accept, from all who are in arrears for subscriptions and who pay for the past year and the year in advance, before or during September Court, $2 per year, the same as if they had paid for all in advance. We have greatly enlarged and improved our paper, at a heavy expense, without any increase in its price, and the liberal terms now offered cannot be extended beyond September Court. All parties not paying up at that time will be strictly held to the advertising rates viz. $2 in advance, $2.25 if not paid in advance, $2.50 if not paid within six months and $3.00 if not paid within the year. Call and settle. Now is the time to save money by prompt payment.

Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The fifth regular meeting of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, of Bedford Borough, will be held in the COURT ROOM, on the evening of August 22, 1868, at eight o'clock. Honorable TITIAN J. COFFEY, of Philadelphia, and Hon. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford, will address the meeting. Col. FRANCIS JORDAN is expected to be present, and if here will also address the meeting. The Republican Band will be in attendance. The ladies are cordially invited to be present.

JACOB BAKNHART, President.
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec.

GONE.—Mrs Lincoln and party have left town.

CHURCH SERVICES.—Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenburg, of Pittsburgh, will preach in the Lutheran Church, on Sunday evening next, the 23d, inst.

REMOVAL.—The Law and Collection office of J. R. DURBORROW has been removed to the second story of J. W. Lingenfelter's New Building, adjoining the Mengel House property.

IMPORTANT.—It is reported about town that the Seymour and Blair Club held a meeting on last Saturday evening. Won't some Democrat give us the particulars?

QUERY.—Why don't the *Gazette* name some of the Republicans in this vicinity who have declared for Seymour and Blair. We have no doubt but that such would like to see their names in print. Trot out your recruits.

HONORS TO THADDEUS STEVENS.—The different church bells in town were tolled on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, in honor of HON. Thaddeus Stevens, whose funeral took place at that hour.

A WARNING.—An exchange warns mothers and nurses against the practice of drawing children around the streets in little carriages backward. It has been known to produce insanity.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Simon Cameron and family arrived at the Springs last week. The news of the death of Thaddeus Stevens called the Senator away shortly after his arrival but his family, we believe, are still here. The Senator himself intends returning shortly.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH.—Ground has been broken for a new Catholic Church on the North east corner of Penn and Richard streets. We understand that the work is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and the building got under roof the coming fall.

NOTICE.—The stock of Books and Stationery formerly belonging to Mr. Keeffe has been purchased by the INQUIRER Book Store. This is the only place in town now where miscellaneous books, periodicals, &c., are to be found. Remember the place—opposite the Mengel House.

SOMETHING NEW.—Our enterprising young friend, D. W. Crouse, has opened out a new Segar and Tobacco Store, on Pitt street one door East of G. R. Oster & Co's. He keeps every thing in his line constantly on hand, and the lovers of the "weed" will find Dan. always accommodating and reasonable in prices. Don't fail to call at the "Resort" if you want to be supplied in this line.

THAT MEETING.—We have no doubt but that the chap who hunts up locals for the *Gazette* will treat the readers of that delectable sheet to a glowing account of the Democratic meeting held in front of the Bedford House on last Saturday evening. This will all look very well on paper. But as for the truth, (an article in which that veritable scribbler never deals,) we would be willing to take the evidence of the Democrat who was heard to say "that another such a meeting and a few more such speeches and the Republicans will have it all their own way."

MR. ALBERT T. WADE is the agent of J. B. Burr & Co., for the sale of their edition of Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. He is now canvassing the county. This book is sold only by subscription and generally can only be obtained from agents. It is worthy of a place in the library of every Bible reader, and every one who can afford it should have a copy. We bespeak for our young friend the patronage of all upon whom he may call; they will find his book a safe and reliable investment.

THE LAST GRAND FIZZLE.—A grand rally of the unterrified of Bedford had been planned for Saturday evening. Bills were posted, and with a great flourish of trumpets all the faithful were exhorted to be on hand. Saturday evening came but with it the crowd did not come. The Court-room was opened and the lights brightly burning, but the crowd was not forthcoming. Despairing of even effecting an organization in so dry a place, the band was sent out to play around town and gather up the boys. Between eight and nine o'clock enough of a crowd was drummed up in front of the Bedford House, to organize a meeting. The first speaker, was no less a character, than the notorious rebel General Thomas McKaig of Cumberland, who regaled the men, women and children, to the number of about a hundred, scattered around within sight of the speaker, with a rehash of played out, rebel, states' rights doctrine. Next came another rebel, A. L. Knott, Esq., the rebel prosecuting attorney of Baltimore. The crowd (?) had already had a pretty full dose of rebel doctrine and not being disposed to be treated to another on the same evening rapidly dwindled down to the officers and speaker on the stand, the usual attendants inside the bar room, about twenty or thirty persons in the street, and a few scattered along the doorways on the opposite side, who evidently enjoyed their own private conversation much more than the dry effort of Mr. Knott to show that the rebellion was constitutional, that the national debt could not be paid &c.

The meeting was a quiet one, *very quiet*; indeed we feel disposed to congratulate our Copperhead friends on the very rapid improvement they are making in this direction. A few more meetings at the same rate and there will be no noise at all. The noise, with the crowd, grows smaller by degrees and beautifully less. A few more rebel speeches might improve the situation. We advise them to send for Gen. Forrest, of Fort Pillow butchery notoriety, Wade Hampton, and Ex Gov. Wise. It might be well even to bring Blair here, and let him read that famous letter in favor of a new rebellion. Something must be done—their case is getting desperate.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—The patriotic ladies of this place, feeling an interest in the welfare of the Republican Band, and that their valuable services rendered the party should be substantially recognized, determined to hold a festival on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, the proceeds to be appropriated to aid in purchasing uniforms for the members of the Band Although the affair was altogether an impromptu one, the manner in which it was gotten up reflects great credit upon the ladies who conducted it. The new store room of Mr. Samuel Shuck, on Pitt street, was tastefully decorated and fitted up for the occasion. Tables were set the length of the building, and loaded with cake, fruit and flowers, which were offered for sale by the young lady friends of the Band in attendance. At the farther end of the room delicious ice cream was sold under the supervision of those who had the affair in charge. The adjoining court was also handsomely decorated, and here a *museum*, with the nature of which we are not acquainted, but which was gotten up for the entertainment of the boys was announced. The Band was in attendance, and from the portico of the adjoining residence of Mr. William Shuck, discoursed its music for the entertainment of those present. The weather was very pleasant on both evenings, and the large crowd in attendance orderly throughout. The nett receipts amounted to the sum of eighty-eight dollars. Had the affair not been necessarily hurried forward no doubt twice that amount would have been realized. As it was but two days were allowed in which to prepare. The thanks of the Band are certainly eminently due their lady friends for this timely aid, and they now have the pleasure of using silver instruments that are paid for, and have a sufficient balance in the treasury to enable them to purchase the uniforms.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—Proposals for the, graduation, masonry and ballasting of thirty three sections on this road are advertised for by the Chief Engineer, B. H. Latrobe. The thirty-three sections embrace the valley of the Youghiogheny, the Sand Patch tunnel on the Summit of the Allegheny, and the valley of the Wills Creek to within about five miles of Cumberland. We are pleased to see these evidences of energy in the prosecution of the work on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road. Proposals will be received until the 15th of September. Work will doubtless be begun on the whole line as soon thereafter as possible. The people of Bedford County have a deep interest in this work as it seems to present the only available opportunity of getting a Rail road completed to Bedford. As soon as the contracts are let and the work begun our people must be prepared to do their part toward building the railroad to Bridgeport. We will endeavor to keep our readers posted in regard to the progress of the work on this road, and to notify them of the opportune moment for pushing forward our own enterprise.

THE LADY'S FRIEND For September. A spirited Steel Engraving, called "The Attack," leads off the September number of this "Queen of the Monthlies." This is followed by the usual elegant Steel Fashion-Plate, and by a fine Wood Engraving, suited to the season, called "On the Cliff." Then come numerous engravings of the Fashions, interesting to ladies, with a piece of Music. The literary matter of this number includes the beginning of a Novelet, called "Fleeing from Fate," by Louise Chandler Moulton, which is a powerfully written and deeply interesting story of love and marriage; "Love and Ambition," by the author of "The Little Gentleman in Green;" the conclusion of that fine novelet, "A Dead Man's Rote;" &c., Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia; at $2.50 a year which also includes a large steel engraving). For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

HAND BOOK OF POLITICS.—We have just received a copy of "M'Pherson's Hand Book of Politics for 1868." This is a most valuable political manual containing data bearing upon current politics, and other valuable information that no man who desires to be either thoroughly or partially versed in the Government of this country can do without. The tabular statements placed in the volume are of great value, and fully meet the wants intended to be supplied.

NOT WELL DRILLED—The Committee on Applause at the fizzle on Saturday night. The chairman was alone in attendance. The rest of the committee were probably too full of Benzine to find the small assemblage, and the enthusiastic chairman had to perform all the duties himself. This individual made a desperate effort to raise applause but could find no kindred spirit to join in his joy. When the meeting adjourned he departed, showing strong symptoms of hydrophobia.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The September Number Contains: Dallas Galbraith an American Novel, Part IX; Sorrento. Preraphaelite at Saratoga; Two American Presidents; On Essaie Tous Les Grants; Nantucket, A Virgil; Dispute about Education; My Two American in Warwickshire; The Kitchen, Who Shall Separate Us? Expression in Sculpture; Our Monthly Gossip; Literature of The Day. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cts. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 & 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

THE TWO PICTURES.—"*Disperse the carpet bag State Governments,*" cries Frank Blair. "Yes, drive 'em out," shouts the ravenous, office-hungry rabble who follow in his wake,—"drive 'em out that the spoils may be ours." "Drive 'em out," echoes the Ku-Klux Klan, and acting accordingly, the blood of the Union man South is made to redden the peaceful hearthstone, and he falls amidst his family a martyr to noble and cherished principles. "Down with the black toan," shrieks the assassin as he plunges the dagger into the heart of the peaceful black,—"down with the negro, that we may have a war of races,—a war for plunder." "Away with the loyal Unionists," yells the desperado, as his victim falls beneath the stroke of the bloody knife,—"away with him, that the booty may belong to us." "*Disperse the carpet bag State Governments,*" reitates every late rebel in arms, and the MURDER OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY UNION MEN IN ONE MONTH, IN ONE STATE, announces that it is being done.

"LET US HAVE PEACE," says Ulysses S. Grant. "Peace, peace," cries the magnanimous hero who followed in his lead to do battle for the cause of the country, —"peace, that human blood may no longer drench our land, the cry of the widow cease and the wail of the orphan no more be heard." "Give us peace," sighs the patriot who sees that his country's ruin must follow the re-inauguration of war. "Peace, oh God, PEACE," mourns the aged mother and the venerable sire, as they think of him whose tender affection cheered them in their old days, but whose life was laid down in defense of the Union, and for peace. "Peace, Father above, grant us peace," lisps the orphan boy in humble prayer, as he sits at the feet of the widowed mother and listens to the story of the bloody conflict that made him fatherless. "Let us have peace," re-echoes every true lover of his country North, and the vision of prosperity, progress, a united country and glorious future unfolds itself in the success of the cause of GENERAL GRANT in November.

CARD OF THANKS.—At a regular meeting of the Republican Silver Cornet Band of Bedford, held on Monday evening, August 17th 1868, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the thanks of the Band are eminently due to the patriotic ladies of Bedford, who so generously contributed their means and graciously lent their aid in furtherance of the interests of the Band in tendering us a Festival which not only afforded us substantial assistance but which added so much to our entertainment.

Resolved—That these reciprocities of kindness shall never be forgotten, but that our most cherished gratitude shall ever flow toward those true hearts, and we unite in unfeigned thanks to the fair hands that so delicately wrought so magnificent a feast.

S. A. JORDAN,
D. S. ELLIOTT,
R. W. COOK,
Committee.

FIRE.—The large Tannery of Hoyt Brothers, at Emmaville, Fulton county twelve miles S. E. of Bloody Run, was entirely consumed by fire on Monday morning, the 10th inst. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace, and when discovered, at 1 o'clock A. M. had made so much headway that an attempt to save the building would have been sheer folly. The energetic agent of the Company, Mr. Conley, at once directed his attention to the large stock of leather that was in the building, and with the assistance of employes and neighbors removed the greater part of it, though not without damaging it slightly. Only a few cords of bark were burned. The loss is estimated at $20,000, with an Insurance that will probably cover a large proportion.—*Bedford County Press.*

CLUB MEETING.—The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club will meet on Saturday evening next. Hon. T. J. Coffey, of Philadelphia, an able and eloquent speaker, and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, will address the meeting. Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, a gentleman with whom our citizens are well acquainted, and whose sterling qualifications and great ability no one dares to question, is expected to be present, in which case he will also address the meeting. Let our friends turn out as they have done before. We have got the inside track and let us keep it. Rally! Rally!

BE VIGILANT.—The Republican party cannot deploy too carefully. We do not fight the battles of this campaign against an open, manly foe, but against a bushwhacking enemy, whose weapons are colonization fraudulent naturalization, duplicate voting, and false returns. Their agents are sworn to secrecy, and it is almost certain death to him who, under a qualm of conscience, reveals their hidden arts. Let the Union men be always awake.

The Heated Term.

August is invariably an unhealthy month, and the dog-days are universally quoted as an unhealthy season. Diseases more frequently terminate fatally at this time than at any other, owing to the relaxation of the system. This is, therefore, the proper time to use a remedy that will recuperate the strength and fortify the system against the attacks of disease. Experience has demonstrated the fact that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the best medicine used to accomplish this desirable object. By its use the appetite is increased, digestion promoted, all feelings of depression removed, and the vital functions restored. The afflicted should avoid all pernicious alcoholic preparations purporting to be tonics and restoratives, as they only afford temporary exhilirations, and eventually entail dangerous, if not fatal, results. This is never the case with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. They afford permanent benefit and soothe the nerves without reaction following their use. The weak and debilitated, by its aid, awake to a sense of the enjoyments of life, and they are enabled once more to take their accustomed positions in society. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are now considered the standard remedy for all diseases arising from an impurity of the blood. They are manufactured in great quantities, and there is scarcely a city or hamlet on the habitable globe where they may not be found.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—There is not much doing in cloverseed, and prices are necessarily unchanged: sales of 200 bushels at $8 25; 400 bushels of timothy sold at $3 25 ₱ bushel—an improvement; the receipts of flaxseed are trifling, and it is in demand at $2 50. The Flour market continues without spirit, as there is no disposition on the part of the local trade to anticipate their immediate wants, and no inquiry for shipment to any quarter; small; sales of extras at $8 00@9 00 ₱ barrel; Northwest extra family at $9 50@11 50; Penna. and Ohio do. do., $10 00@12 50, and fancy lots at higher quotations. Rye Flour commands $9 50. No sales of Corn Meal. There is a fair demand for good Wheat at full prices, but inferior lots are not wanted; sales of 4,000 bushels of good and prime Penna. and Western red at $2 47@2 48, and some of fair quality at $2 40. Rye cannot be quoted at over $1 65. Corn is quiet, small sales of yellow at $1 27@1 30, and mixed Western at $1 23@1 25. Oats are dull and unsettled; sales of 4,000 bushels new Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@75c.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., JACOB Z. STAHL, of Bedford, in the 22d year of his age.

Death, stern and uncompromising, has robbed us of a generous hearted friend and genial companion. Possessed of many noble qualities, a bright intellect and a Christian like character, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. Peace to the manes of our friend and companion.

On the 11th inst., Mrs. MARY CORL, in Union tp., aged 50 years and 4 days.

Near St. Clairsville, August 9, 1868, LYMAN, son of Peter Imler, aged 3 months and 25 days.

In Friends Cove, August 16th, 1868, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL OTT, Sr., aged 62 years, 10 months and 23 days.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. E. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Reshs.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingo. *Selter. Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

New Advertisements.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford Oct 20, '65.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Oldham, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the estate are required to present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS J. CROYLE, Administrator.

2laug

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of George Deitrick, late of Harrison township, dec'd, having been this day issued to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER, Administrator.

2laug

AGENTS WANTED FOR MEN OF OUR DAY:

The men who govern our country, make its laws, have fought its battles, charmed us with their eloquence, founded our colleges, control our railroads, manufactories, and our finances—one attractive volume, full of vivid interest, life like illustrations and characteristic anecdote. 650 well-filled pages—42 fine steel portraits, and the lives of over 50 men. Price low to suit the times. The cheapest as well as the most interesting book published within five years. Sales immense. Every body wants to know the life history of these men. Send for circular to

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.
Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 2laug6m

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS,

No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Towanda, Pa.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third Street,
2laug1yr PHILADELPHIA.

VALUABLE VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber not having time to give it attention, offers for sale his farm, North of James River, near Lynchburg, Va. It consists of nearly 1,000 acres, about 600 cleared, balance in timber, and all well adapted to TOBACCO, GRAIN, GRASS and FRUIT. There is a large mansion on it with a handsome lawn, negro quarters, stable, tobacco barn and other buildings.

It has a bearing orchard of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and other fruit, and a young orchard recently planted. The climate is mild and healthy, and the city of Lynchburg two miles distant affords an excellent market for everything produced.

I will sell with the farm all the stock upon it, consisting of five head of horses, about forty head of cattle, including some Devon cows, Durham Bull, and two yoke of oxen, hogs, farming utensils, &c.

If sold before the first of October the corn crop will be included, and the purchaser will get the benefit of the fallows for wheat. The cattle and corn crop are alone worth $2,000. About 100 acres of the land are set in young clover. Price for whole, $20,000; half cash, balance in payments to suit, with interest. $17,000 will be taken without the stock and crops. For further information apply to JOS. PORTER, on the premises or to L. T. WATTSON,
2laug3t 325 Walnut street, Phil'a.

LIST OF CAUSES Put down for September Adjourned Court, 14th day.

Sol. Dicken vs. Moses Dicken, Exr.
Wm. Rogers vs Riddlesburg C. & I. Co.
Paul S. Mock vs. Josiah Berk.
S S Fluck et al vs. Abel Putt.
Same. vs. Jas Bowser.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs. Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Simon Walter et al vs. Joseph Helsel et al.
Thos. Ritchey vs. Jac. Lingenfelter et al
Fredaline Smith et al vs. John Cavender et al
John Peterson vs. James Heffner et al
Simon Walter et al vs Jno Boyer et al
Sophia Hook et al vs. Thomas Growden et al
S L Russell, Trustee, vs. Elizabeth Beeler et al
A C Vaughan & Co. vs. R M Trout et al
Paul S. Mock vs. Sarah C Burk
Michael Ritchey vs. S S Fluck.
John Metzgar's adm'r vs. John Corley et al
John Cessna vs. Jonathan Bowser.
Reed & Schell vs. Aaron W. Reed
Fredaline Smith et al vs. Alex Fletcher
Wm. S Fluck, Esq, vs. A J Snively, Esq.
Hen. Bridenthal vs. Rich. Hazlett:
Wills & Hogue vs. Thomas Johns.
Hester S. Barclay et al vs. Wm. Hoffman.
Isaac L. Fickes vs. G. T. McCormick et al.
P G Morgart, Com. &c. vs. Danl Harshberger.
Isaac L. Fickes vs. G. T. McCormick et al.
B W Garretson vs. Geo. Troutman.
Isaac F Grove vs. Wm. Sumer & co.
Mich'l Ritchey vs. Homer Niece.
B. W. Garretson vs. Philip Little, et al.
Mary Ann Hammond vs. Wm. Koontz.
David Over vs. G. W. Rupp et al.
Thos Growden vs. Arch. Blair et al.
Same vs. Mary Wigfield et al.
Certified August 17, 1868.
21aug O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and levari facias to me directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 160 acres more or less, 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, log stable, saw mill and apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jno England on the east, David J. Morris on the south, Lewis Kools and Henry O'Neal on the west, and Frederick Davis on the north; situated in West Providence township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Philip Chamberlain.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 147 acres more or less, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a 2½ story log house and double log barn thereon erected, and small apple and peach orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Samuel Kerr and Jackson Kerr on the west, James Wertz on the south-east, Widow Mullin on the north, and situate in Harrison township, Bedford co.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Nelson B. Miller.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 240 acres more or less, about 85 acies cleared and under fence, with two two-story houses and two barns thereon erected; also a young apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of E. L. Anderson, John Lafferty and others, and situate in Juniata township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Adams and Jr. ob Egolf.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing one acre more or less, with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Daniel Brumbaugh; situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of W H Weimer and Hannah Weimer.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing one acre more or less, with a two story plank house thereon, adjoining lands of Chas. Grubenater on the South, Hughy Moore on the North and West and fronting on the road leading to Dutch Corner; situate in Bedford township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Eveline Hartleroad.

ALSO, All that certain tract of land situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, bounded and described as follow, viz: Beginning at a black oak, a corner of the hereinafter described tract, thence south by line of said tract 89 degrees and 30 minutes east 78 perches to a post; thence south 2½ degrees east 26 and 45-100 perches to stones; thence south 2 degrees and 11 minutes east 74 and 7-10 perches to a chestnut; thence south three degrees and forty-two minutes east twenty-three perches to a post; thence north seventy-eight degrees west three and nine-tenths perches to a chestnut oak; thence south seventy-six degrees and forty-eight minutes west twenty-two one-tenth perches to a chestnut; thence south twenty degrees and thirty-three minutes west eighty-six perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-two degrees west forty-two and sixty-five hundredths perches to a beech; thence north thirty-two degrees and seventeen minutes west twenty-four and five-tenths perches to a maple; thence north forty-seven degrees and ten minutes east sixty-six and sixty-five hundredths perches to stones (white oak gone); thence north forty-two degrees and thirty-three minutes west forty-four and four tenths perches to a white oak stump; thence north fourteen and three-fourths degrees West seventy and five-tenths to black oak, the place of beginning, containing about fifty-eight acres, leaving out of and taking from the said fifty-eight acres as above described, however, ten acres and sixty-five perches of the same, conveyed by deed of said James Maguire and John B. Given and wife to John Rommell and John Rommell, Jr., dated the 4th day of August A. D. 1865, and recorded in Bedford county, in Record Book "A N," page 584 et Leg; and leaving out of and taking from said fifty-eight acres above described, also, a small lot of about one-fourth of an acre, conveyed by deed of said James Maguire and John B Given and wife dated the third day of April, A. D. 1865, to Lewis Anderson, recorded in Bedford County, A L page 379, but retaining as subject to the said mortgage all the rights and privileges reserved to the said grantors, their heirs and assigns in the said parts so conveyed to said Rommells and Andersons. Also, the undivided one-third part of a tract of land containing two hundred and five and one-half acres, more or less, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected two dwelling houses and two barns, being the same tract conveyed to Hezekiah Easton et al by William Anderson by deed recorded in Bedford county, in book A A. page 349; adjoining lands of Asa Duval et al, situate adjoining the first above described tract, and in the same township; the right and title of Hezekiah Easton therein (being the one-third part) having passed by Sheriff's sale to John McCanless, and his right by Sheriff's sale to Samuel J. Brown, Esq., who conveys the same by deed dated 12th May, 1862, to said Maguire and Given; situate in Broadtop township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Maguire and John B. Given.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, August 5, 1868.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Simon L. Hamaker and J. Piper Smith, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq. Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Hall, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Isaac L. Snyder, Adm'r of the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of J. H. Dilling and Geo. Hoover, admr's of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The account of John T. Ake and Abraham Hull, adm'rs of the estate of John Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Michael S. Miller, adm'r of the estate of John H. Miller, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of William Gephart, adm'r of the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of John Louderbaugh, late guardian of Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, minor children of Rachel Garlick, dec'd.

The account of John G. Smith, guardian of Franklin Kegg, minor son of John Kegg, dec'd.

The final account of Levi Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter H. Shires and Samuel Stahl, adm'rs of the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of P. F. Lehman, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Hyssong, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.

The account of Lewis M. Slatler, administrator of the estate of Joseph Brinkey, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of George D. Shuck, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Josiah D. Shuck, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of John Major, Esq., Trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The final account of Cyrus Penrose, adm'r of the estate of Wm. Pentose, late of St. Clair twp., dec'd, for confirmation on the 15th Sept. next, at an adjourned court.

14aug O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of Sept., being the 7th day*, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, }
Bedford, Aug. 3, 1868. } 4w

LIST OF CAUSES Put down for trial at September Term, 1868, 7th day:

Paul S. Mock vs. Josiah Burk.
S. S. Fluck et al vs. James Bowser.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Joseph Williams vs Solomon Williams
Thomas Ritchey vs Jacop Lingenfelter et al
Fredaline Smith et al vs John Cavender et al
John Peterson vs James Heffner & Co.
Mary Jane Holsinger vs Josiah Holsinger.
Sophia Hook et al vs Thomas Growden et al
Elizabeth Beeler et al vs S L Russell, Trustee, &c.
John Metzgar's adm'r vs Dry Ridge Church
John Cessna vs Jonathan Bowser
Fredaline Smith et al vs Alexander Fletcher
Joseph Garlick vs Abraham Garlick,
John S. Rinard vs David B. Kockendarfer
B. W. Garretson vs Philip Little et al
Susannah C. Tayler vs William Colvin
Peter Cramer vs William Karns
Thomas Growden vs. Archibald Blair et al
Same vs Mary Wigfield et al
Certified August 16, 1868.
14aug O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

LOOK OUT.

The Books of IRVINE & STATLER are still in my hands for collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on their Books from and after the 19th day of August, 1868, will be issued on without regard to friend or foe.

Bedford, July 31. H. NICODEMUS.

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.

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All operations on the natural teeth, such as FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c. performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of

Farm, Garden & Household.

GATHERING FRUIT.

The *Horticulturist* says: The appearance and value of fruit depend very much upon when and how it is gathered. Strawberries, if picked carefully with half or quarter of an inch of the stem attached to each berry, and laid carefully into the basket, will carry better and sell for a greater price than when pulled hap-hazard, some with hulls and stems on and some with them off. Again, if they are gathered when they are perfectly dry, they will keep longer and retain a better flavor than if gathered while wet. A little water not only hastens decay, but it rapidly destroys the flaver of many delicate, soft varieties. After being gathered, they should never be allowed to stand out exposed to the sun, as with many varieties it takes but a little while of exposure to hot, clear sun to destroy their brightness of color.

Currants should also be gatheaed with their stems: they should also be dry, and all leaves thrown out. Gooseberries, if for shipment, should be gathered dry, and a careful expulsion of all leaves will cause them always to command the best price. Like the strawberries, care should always be taken not to expose them to a hot sun after gathering; for such exposure soon gives the appearance of being half cooked.

Raspberries and blackberries are too often seen in market and on the table half broken and mashed. None but whole and perfect berries should ever go into the box or basket for market. It pays to carefully assort them before sending to market; for the mingling of a few bruised or mashed berries induces decay and detracts from their value in the judgment of the dealer.

Cherries should never be gathered when otherwise than perfectly dry. We have known them to decay entirely in twenty-four hours when gathered while wet. It pays also with cherries for market to carefully sort them over on a table, picking out any mashed or wormy or imperfect fruit before sending to market. Of course the stems are, or always should be, attached, although we have occasionally seen them in market looking more like round cranberries than cherries.

Peaches should be left on the tree until fully ripe, and then gathered carefully with thumb and finger, and at once laid into the basket or box in which they are to be marketed. If the bloom is rubbed off the peach, by rough handling, its beauty of appearance is injured, and it will decay much sooner than if untouched. Formerly it was supposed that the peach must be gathered before ripe in order to ship it any distance; but practical experience has proven that ripe fruit, not quite soft, will carry just as well as unripe and command a much better price.

Pears and apples should never be picked from the tree by breaking the stems. Unless the stem will separate freely from the tree, the fruit is not ripe; it will neither eat nor cook good, and is only fit for those who want a touch of cholera morbus. Apples, as soon as gathered, may be sent direct to market; but nearly every variety of pear is improved in appearance and quality by keeping in close dark drawers, wrapped in flannel or soft paper, or packed in bran a few days.

For profit, and in order to obtain the highest price, all fruit pays to be assorted into two or more grades. A few scattering large berries, apples or pears, in a quart or bushel, do not assist in advancing the price; but if carefully packed by themselves will bring the highest price, and often induce the dealer to buy the small fruit in order to get the large.

GREASING WAGONS.

But few people are aware that they do wagons and carriages more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A well made wheel will endure common wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount grease; but if this is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wood axle-trees, and castor oil for iron.

Just enough grease should be applied to the spindle of the wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder-bands and nut-washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes.

To oil an axletree, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.—*Ohio Farmer.*

KEEPING UP MEADOWS.—A Wisconsin farmer was asked how he kept up his high grass lands, selling the hay off year by year, as he did. His reply was, "I never allow the afternath to be cut." To this the Wisconsin Farmer adds:—"If this rule was generally followed there would be less said about the running out of grass fields or short crops of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of the grass. Cutting rowen is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at forty dollars per ton than ruin his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass land in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy."

CHICKENS DRESSED AS TERRAPINS.—Boil a fine, large, tender chicken; when done, and while yet warm, cut it from the bones into small pieces, as for chicken salad; put it into a stewpan with *one gill* of boiling water; then stir together until perfectly smooth one quarter of a pound of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, and the yolk of one egg, which add to the chicken, half at a time, stirring all well together; then season with salt and pepper. After letting it simmer about ten minutes, add half a gallen of Madeira, and send to the table hot. We have tried this and know it to be excellent, a little better *some* would say than the terrapin itself.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A MAINE ORCHARD.—J. H. Smiley, of Vassalborough, Me., gives us the figures of sales from his orchard for the past three years, which will interest our readers. He says: "My orchard contains one and five-eight acres including some twenty or more trees just commencing to bear. The crop the past season was 148 barrels, amounting to $700; this with the crops of 1866 and 1867 amount to 428 barrels, for whiah I received upwards of $2000. And this, in the teeth of the westerly winds with no break this said of the mountains in the far distance."—*Main Farmer.*

THE AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS.—It is said the average size of 1800 farms in California is 666 acres. Massachusetts has 38,000 farms, averaging 94 acres; New-York 196,000, averaging 116 acres, Ohio has the next largest number of farms—176,000, averaging 114 acres,, Rhode-Island has over 5000 farms, averaging 96 acres. These figures are given in round numbers.

For every three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes removed from our fields, the soil sustains a loss of ninety-two pounds of potash. Consequently, wood ashes is one of the most valuable of manures in the culture of the potato.

Humorous.

"WE'RE in a pickle now," said a man in a crowd. "A regular jam," said another. "Heaven preserve us," mourned on old lady.

THAT only which contents a man, when youth and follies are passed, can be counted a success, and all else is failure.

MEANS OF GRACE.—"Mr. Jones," said Mrs. J., with an air of triumph, "don't you think marriage is a means of grace?"

"Well, yes," growled Jones, "I suppose anything is grace that breaks down pride and and leads to repentance."

"WHY is *i* the happiest of the vowels?" The answer is: "Because *i* is in the middle of bliss; *e* in hell, and all the others are in purgatory.

A DISPATCH in a backwoods paper states that the Republicans at Chicago have nominated Gen. Grant for President and "Col. Fax" for Vice President!

BLINDMAN'S BUFF is supposed to come nearer to genuine human sympathy than any other amusement known to the children of men, because it is a fellow feeling for a fellow-creature.

SYDNEY SMITH said to the canons of St. Paul's, when they wrote to him urging the advisability of a wood pavement round the churchyard—"Let them lay their heads together and it will be done."

"MY SON, would you suppose that the Lord's Prayer could be engraved on a space no larger than an area of a nickle cent?" "Well, yes, father; if a cent is as big in everybody's eyes as it is in yours, I think there would be no difficulty in putting it on about four times."

"DID I understand you to say that I was lousy, sir?"

"Oh, no, I merely told my friend that when it rained lice in Egypt, I thought you must have been walking about there without hat or an umbrella—that's all.

A REPARTEE.—"How fortunate I am in getting a 'rain-beau' in this storm," said a young lady who was caught in a shower the other day, to her beau of promise who happened to come along with an umbrella. "And I," said he, gallantly, "am as much rejoiced as the poor Laplander when he has caught a 'reindeer.'"

BORES.—Old gents who sit down in an editor's sanctum and read newspapers to him.
A stuttering man drunk.
A drunken man that does not stutter.
The man who reads all the newspapers, but never buys one.
A man that wants to borrow money from you.

THERE is nothing more damaging than a witness who proves too much. Miss Edgeworth tells us somewhere of an Irish peer, who, traveling in France with a negro servant, directed him, if questioned on the subject, always to say his master was a Frenchman. He was punctually faithful to his orders, but whenever he said, "My massa Frenchman," he always added, "So am I."

THE following conversation occured between a graceless boy and his teacher,

"What does your father do when he sits down at the table?"

"He asks for the brandy bottle."

"I don't mean that. Well, then, what does your mother do when you sit down at the table?"

"She says she will wring our necks if we spill any grease on the floor."

TWO SICK NURSES were talking of their profession over their tea. "You understand," said one to the other, "the doctor said it was brain fever, consequently he ought to have been out of his senses. Well, not a bit of it! He watched everything I did, as well as a well man could have done. And at last it worried me so that I went off, saying to him, 'Sir, I am an honest woman, above all suspicion, and I won't stay with sick people who keep from being delirious in order to watch me."

A BIT OF PLEASANTRY.—A French newspaper recently had occasion to compliment an official, who, passing where a fire broke out, rendered efficient service to life and property. The distinguished official wrote the editor, thanking him for such an unexpected compliment, and expresses the hope that Government will see that he is rewarded as follows:

The Order of the Bate for having wet two shirts.

The Order of the Annunciation for having caused an alarm to be given.

The Order of the Golden Fleece for attempting to save several sheep.

The Order of the Garter for having complimented several young girls who worked much harder than the men, the latter being better drinkers of wine than drawers of water.

THAT'S THE GAUL OF IT.—On one of the days last winter, some eight or ten men were warming themselves, in various ways, in the Kinneo House, down in Maine. Large stories about trapping and hunting being the order of talk, an old trapper in the corner came out with: "Wa'al, boys, I rickon I've been a trapper in these parts long enough to tell some pretty big stories without stretchin' things either. I'd come over into Kinneo one winter—three years ago, I reckon, to get an inch auger; and as I was crossin' the lake to my cabin, three miles on t'other side, I remembered I hadn't nothin' in the cabin to eat, so I reckoned I'd stop and kitch a fish. I got out my line, bored a hole in the ice with my auger, dropped the line in, and in less'n one hour kotch more'n a dozen fish, and one o' 'em must have weighed ten pounds." "But how did you get it up through an inch hole?" asked a by-stander. Turning round he answered: "Wa'al, stranger, that's the gaul of it!"

COL. MOORE, a veteran politician of the Old Dominion, enjoyed a great personal popularity on account of his affability of manner, and, of course, could always carry a big vote whenever he was up for an office. He generally spoke to everybody he met, and usually succeeded in convincing people that he knew them well. He met his match one morning, however, when, on meeting a countryman, he shook hands heartily with him, and commenced: "Why, how do you do, thir? I am very glad to see you; a fine day thir; I thee you thtill ride your fine old gray, thir." "No, sir; this horse is one I borrowed this morning." "O! ah! well, thir, how are the old gentleman and lady?" "My parents have been dead about three years, sir." "But how ith your wife, thir, and the children?" "I am an unmarried man, sir." "Thure enough. Do you thtill live on the old farm?" "No, sir; I have just arrived from Ohio, where I was born." "Well, thir, I gueth I don't know you, as well as I ought to. Good-morning, thir."

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LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS EVER OPENED IN BEDFORD.

GREAT BARGAINS on hand in every department.

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Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

Costar's Exterminators.

"Only Infallible Remedies known" "Free from Poisen." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—

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A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—

"Costar's Insect Powder.

Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—

"Costar's" Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of

"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.

Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—

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Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

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New York Column.

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Our Young Folks,
Appleton's Railway Guide,
Nick Nax,
Yankee Notions,
Budget of Fun,
Jolly Joker,
Phunny Phellow,
London Punch.
Lippincott's Magazine,
Riverside Magazine,
Northern Monthly,
Waverly Magazine,
Ballou's Magazine,
Gardner's Monthly,
Harper's Weekly
Frank Leslie's Illustrated,
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JOHN LUTZ.

June 19, 1868.

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TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

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☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

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Nov.8:tf.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

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